

Social Monitoring Report

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Bi-annual report (January – June 2017)
July, 2017

TAJ: Wholesale Metering and Transmission Reinforcement Project

Prepared by: State Establishment “Project Management Unit for Electroenergy Sector”

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Semi Annual Report on Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) Implementation

1. Introduction

1. The Republic of Tajikistan has received financing (grant) from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) towards the cost of Wholesale Metering and Transmission Reinforcement Project. Parts of this financing will be used for payments under the contract for Rehabilitation of Substation Rudaki, Extension of Substation Ayni and Construction of new 220 kV OHL between SS Ayni 220 kV and SS Rudaki; replacement of electricity meters, several current transformers and several voltage transformers, introduction of an advanced metering infrastructure, and introduction of a settlement system.

2. It is expected that the proposed project will improve electricity supply to households and industries in the country by reducing losses through metering entire high and medium voltage transmission grid and expand transmission capacity in Panjakent region presently suffering from load shedding.

2. Background of the Project and Scope

3. The Project cost of the Lot 2 includes the cost of Social Mitigation Measures. The costs associated with temporary or permanent land acquisition have been financed by Barki Tojik. The Government has been financing the taxes and duties. The Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) Wholesale Metering and Transmission Reinforcement report provides information on the following:

a) Metering Project

This does not have any scope for land acquisition and resettlement.

b) Transmission Line Project

- i. The Project of 220 kV Ayni-Panjakent line and associated substations
- ii. Engineering, social, environmental, economic and financial progress of the project including resettlement implementation.

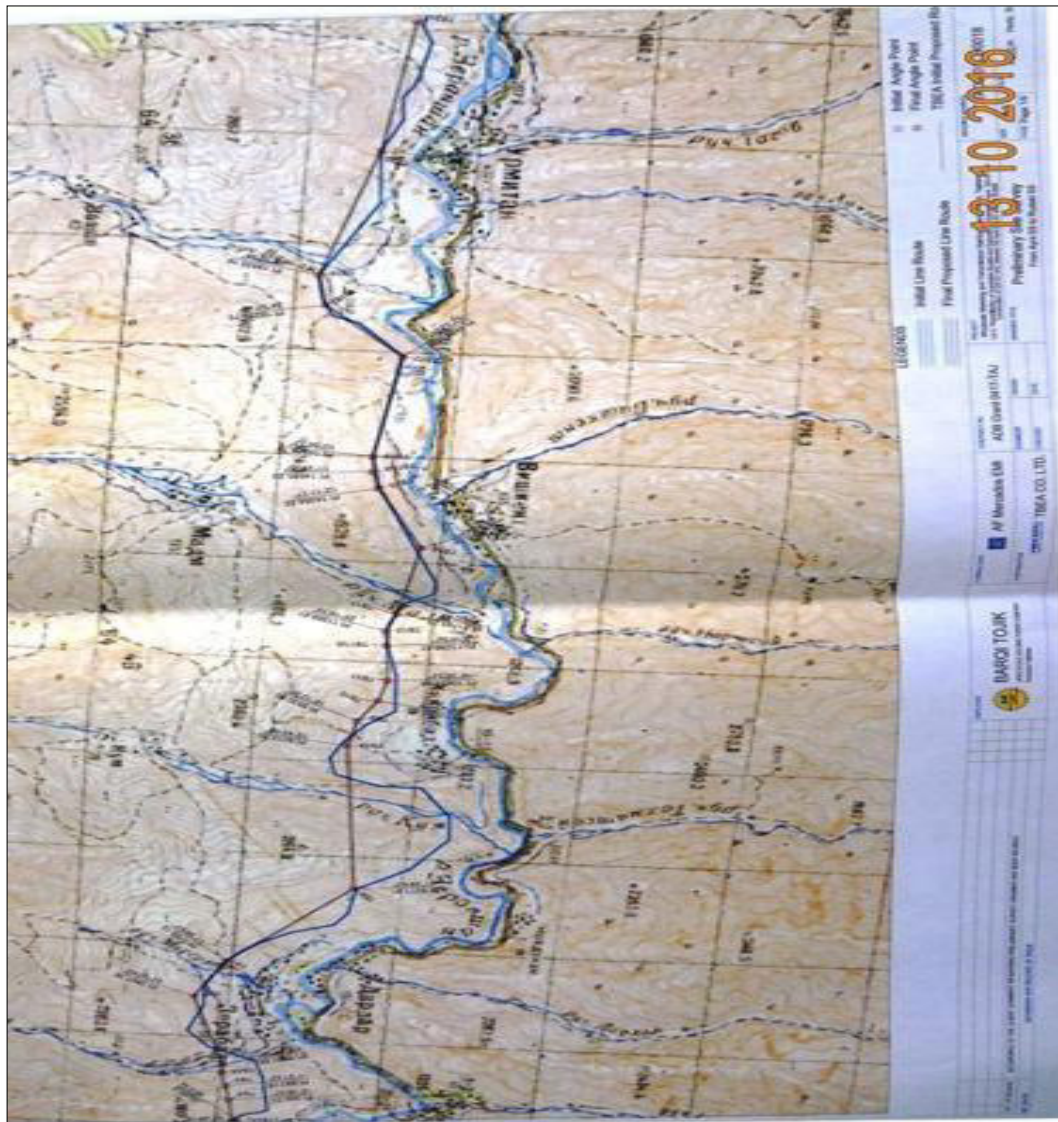


Figure 1: Location Map of the Project

4. Implementation consultants are to ensure that any land acquisition and involuntary resettlement are fully compensated and other requirements stipulated in the LARP are fully implemented before the commencement of works.

3. Project impacts

5. This document reports the activities under social sector during the last six months. During this period with the finalization of design it was found that along 3.4 km additional stretch at Jamoat Chinor there are some additional impacts on the lives of people living



alongside the newly undertaken construction at the stretch from the pillars 234 to 244. The area is having lack of open space so the households encroached government land and they have land use certificate. Besides this 3.4 km stretch for new construction all other impacts were negated. Proper efforts have been taken to meet all the concerned mitigation measures to tackle these impacts as far as possible. An Additional LARP has been prepared and submitted in the month of June 2017 towards addressing the issues.



Figure 2: Location Map of the Additional Impact of Project

4. Land Requirements for the Transmission Lines and Substation

6. Till date the project involves no relocation and very limited land acquisition since it has been designed to avoid built-up and agricultural areas to the extent possible and the new substation is to be located on Government owned land.

5. Preparation of Resettlement Planning Documents

7. To save residents from significant problems due to the power transmission line the decision of shifting corridor alignment to less populated areas to the south of the old OHL corridor was taken. This in several places crosses the villages on both sides of the River Zarafshan.



8. An additional LARP has been prepared taking into account the final design and updating of the inventory of losses, joint verification and meetings with stakeholders in the project area. The ultimate aim of this project is to have a positive impact on the lives of the project beneficiaries.

9. The additional Land Acquisition and Resettlement Planning has been done following a series of surveys, which was initially carried out in 2014, then in 2016-17. It follows the specifications of Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 of ADB. The final review and confirmation of impacts has been done after the final detailed engineering design was completed and was indicated in the updated report. It was assessed that the line construction as described in LARP, require neither shifting of buildings nor the households to be resettled.

10. Lands free from encumbrance have been handed over to the contractor to speed up the execution of works. To comply with the safeguards policy of ADB and to avoid court cases the Project has ensured that the portions with land acquisition and resettlement issues are not undertaken for construction purpose. The additional list is presented in [Appendix II](#). The team has calculated the compensation as per entitlement matrix. The vulnerable households, like women headed ones are being paid additional amount as prescribed.

6. Implementation of the Resettlement Activities

11. Based on available revenue/land records land ownership was assessed by a joint verification team and subsequently, extent of impact was determined and documents were signed by the team ([Appendix III](#)). Then land will be formally handed over to the contractor by the Government. The implementation of the LARP is in process and all efforts of including DPs actually affected by the OHL works is ongoing.

Land Acquisition Impact

12. When the data were analyzed it was evident that in the two districts under this Project 7 jamoats, viz Dar-Dar and Urmetan in Ayni (additional impact identified near Tower Number- 5, 11 and 40); and Chinor, Khalifa Hasan, LoiQ Sherali, Sujina, and Voru in Panjakent were



having fresh impacts as the work was initiated along the 3.4 km additional stretch than in the previous report. The impact is caused by the towers in this stretch and a total of 205 impacted farm lands are there- 26 in Ayni and 179 in Panjakent. The work on additional stretch has demanded temporary acquisition of 6,644 sq mtr land in Ayni and 272.5 sq mtr will be permanently acquired. In Panjakent these figures are 33,763 sq mtr and 1,608 sq mtr respectively. In total, temporarily affected land to be acquired by the project is 40,407 sq mtr and permanently acquired 1880.5 sq mtr.

Crops Affected by Construction of Towers

13. Crops grown at the tower's foundation area would be compensated by default regardless of whether or not the land user is able to collect the harvest before the impact. The standing crops and other activities on these lands to be used are mentioned below with the calculated compensation. PMU has calculated the compensation a per entitlement matrix. Total compensation amount for Ayni is 29224 TJS and for Panjakent this amount is 82297 TJS; making the total compensation for the two districts 111521 TJS.

14. For loss of crop compensation will be paid for 1 year. The contractor will undertake all civil construction to compensate for the loss of structures and road.

7. Public Consultation and Disclosure

15. The team interacted with the impacted persons, and informed them about the project, the nature and magnitude of impact, the policy of Government, ADB in mitigating the impact, the entitlement for various types of impacts etc. and counseling them to cooperate for smooth implementation of LARP for the additional DPs.

8. Grievance Redress

16. The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) has been constituted in order to assist the economically DPs in resolving queries and complaints. The GRC has been meeting at least once in three weeks to resolve the pending grievances. Grievance registers ([Appendix IV](#)) have been placed at district level. There was no grievance reported concerning the LARP implementation. Based on informal interviews the economically DPs were satisfied with compensation received.



17. In line with the Policy requirements, the Project has established a transparent GRM. DPs were informed of the GRM and appeal procedures through public consultations, the LAR information brochures and through appointed GRM focal points at jamoat level.

18. A number of formal and informal consultations with DPs additionally affected by the project and other major stakeholders were conducted during assessment and the preparation of the LARP. Representatives of the local government at jamoat level, specialist from the agriculture department in Panjakent and Ayni Districts, safeguards team of PMU Barqi Tojik were consulting DPs on a daily basis during the assessment and preparation of final LARP.

19. Consultation meetings participants and major stakeholders:

- a. All DPs additionally affected by the Project
- b. Local Government, relevant departments representatives
- c. Grievance Redress Committee's representatives in Panjakent and Ayni Districts
- d. Safeguards team of the PMU Barqi Tojik
- e. Other community members, DPs representatives and local authorities

20. Although majority of DPs were present during assessment, measurements and registration of affected land and crops, once again all type of losses that were registered, were assessed with each individual owner during the consultations. Further methods of identification of costs for each type of losses have been communicated to DPs and samples cases were explained on way of lands, crops and trees valuation methods applied.

21. It was explained that in case of occurrence of any other extra damage and impact on land and crops created by machinery work that was not going to be compensated, DPs can submit their grievance to the GRC representative at jamoat and seek compensation for the damages. In addition, it was explained that there may be some temporary impact on land of some community members during the construction work. In this cases project has to ensure registration of such cases and compensation should be provided to the owner before acquiring the land.



9. Overall Progress of Project

Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR)

22. Additional total of 205 persons are impacted by the Project resulting from land acquisition for transmission line and tower foundation. The Project will entail permanent and temporary land acquisition, including impacts to crops and trees. Monitoring conducted has taken into consideration all identified DPs. Based on the LARP, the total DPs are 179 in the area of Penjikent and 26 in the area of Ayni.

23. As a whole in this stretch the project in Ayni has permanent impact on 3 parcels of agricultural lands and temporary impact on 23 lands. In Panjakent temporary impact is on 179 parcels of land and permanent impact is on 19 parcel of land, since. These lands belong to 205 farmlands. The work on additional stretch has demanded temporary acquisition of 6,644 sq mtr land in Ayni and 272.5 sq mtr will be permanently acquired. In Panjakent these figures are 33,763 sq mtr and 1,608 sq mtr respectively. In total, temporarily affected land to be acquired by the project is 40,407 sq mtr and permanently acquired 1880.5 sq mtr. Out of these 179 DPs have permanent impact on their lands and remaining 20 DPs have temporary impact only during construction period.

10. Indigenous People

24. This Project is classified as Category C as per the SPS, as it is not expected to affect any indigenous people in the process of its implementation.

11. Gender Issue

25. This Project has been categorised as No Gender Elements (NGE), i.e. it does not include any gender design features.

12. Poverty and Social

26. It has been experienced that a reliable supply of electricity brings very significant benefits to people, especially the poorer ones. It is expected that this Project will enhance economic opportunities, better livelihoods, improved health and education, better security, and a generally higher standard of living. In Tajikistan, the winter months are particularly difficult for those who lack reliable electricity, and cannot afford adequate alternatives (or



must spend much time seeking fuel). Women, in particular, will benefit from the Project because of their household and family responsibilities, including collecting fuel for cooking, heating, and processing water; and caring for children, the sick, and the elderly. Electricity also offers women many more opportunities for home-based enterprise and income generation, and has positive impacts on public facilities such as schools and health centers.

27. However, because this project will provide metering in existing substations (which will then supply electricity to the entire grid), as well as a new a transmission line, the benefits (although substantial) are generalized and indirect, and do not target particular communities.

13. Resettlement Monitoring

28. The Project implementation is being monitored to provide the PIU/PMU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement issues, if any. Monitoring involves i) administrative monitoring to ensure timely implementation and problem solving; ii) socioeconomic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the socioeconomic survey of DPs undertaken during preparation; and (iii) overall monitoring to assess DPs' status. The EA is required to implement safeguard measures and relevant safeguard plans, as provided in the legal agreements, and to submit periodic monitoring reports on their implementation performance.

- Establish and maintain procedures to monitor the progress of implementation of safeguard plans
- Verify compliance with safeguard measures and their progress toward intended outcomes
- Document and disclose monitoring results and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions in the periodic monitoring reports
- Follow up on these actions to ensure progress toward the desired outcomes
- Retain qualified and experienced external expert to verify monitoring information for projects with significant impacts and risks
- Submit periodic monitoring reports on safeguard measures as agreed with ADB.

29. The PIU/PMU monitoring includes daily planning, implementation, feedback and troubleshooting, maintenance of individual file for each AP, community relationships, dates



for consultations, number of appeals placed and progress reports. The PIU/PMU will provide monitoring report to ADB on a semi-annual basis. Additionally, ADB will monitor projects on an ongoing basis until a project completion report is issued.

14. Public Consultation and Disclosure

30. Public consultations are important and continuous process. The team interacted with the project affected persons, and informed them about the project, the nature and magnitude of impact, the policy of Government, ADB in mitigating the impact, the entitlement for various types of impacts etc. and counselling them to cooperate for smooth implementation of LARP on outstanding APs ([Appendix IV](#)). This is being undertaken on a regular basis by PMU assisted by PIC.

31. To maintain transparency in planning and for further active involvement of all stakeholders and the general community in the implementation of LARP, the Project information was disseminated through disclosure of the resettlement planning documents. Each DP was given a pamphlet with information regarding the specific entitlements. The pamphlet specifically covers a brief description of the Project, compensation eligibility and entitlement including the entitlement matrix, schedule of LARP implementation and the compensation rates.

15. Compliance Monitoring

32. Grant agreement covenants, policy, legal, financial, economic, environmental, social safeguards and other, will be monitored through semi-annual project meetings and the midterm review.

33. **Safeguards Monitoring** will be performed by the consultants and PMU and the results will be included in the semi-annual progress reports and. Such monitoring should adhere to the requirements in IEE, EMP, and LARP. The compliance status is presented in the **Table 1** below:



Table 1: Compliance Status

| SN | Agreement | Status of Compliance |
|----|--|---|
| 1 | It will be ensured that all land and right of way required for Investment Program are made available in timely manner | It's been done |
| 2 | Adequate compensation are provided prior to the signing of relevant civil works contracts, and involuntary resettlement is carried out in accordance with the LA and resettlement framework (LARF) and LA and resettlement plan (LARP) agreed upon between the Government and ADB | Compensation has been being ascertained by the competent authority |
| 3 | It will be ensured that the Projects will not negatively impact vulnerable groups, such as indigenous people, women, disabled and others, if any. | No IPs are impacted |
| 4 | If any issues related to indigenous people arise in course of project implementation, the borrower and the State shall ensure to address those issues in accordance with the applicable laws and policies. In case of any discrepancy between the borrower's legislation and ADB's policy, ADB's policy shall prevail | The grantee has ensured that no issues related to IP is there |
| 5 | It will be ensured that all civil works contractors comply with all applicable labour laws, including those on occupational health and safety, and do not employ child labour as defined in national legislation for construction and maintenance activities. Work will be given to people from the area where the works are implemented and men and women will receive equal pay for work of equal value. | All legal issues will be dealt in accordance with the country's applicable law. |
| 6 | The Project has established a grievance reporting and redressing mechanism | Established |

16. Monitoring and Reporting

34. The Project implementation is closely being monitored to provide the PIU/PMU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement issues, if any. The extent of monitoring activities, including their scope and periodicity, are commensurate with the risks and impacts of the subprojects. Monitoring involves: (i) administrative monitoring to ensure timely implementation and problems solving; (ii) socioeconomic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the socioeconomic survey of DPs undertaken during subproject preparation; and (iii) overall monitoring to assess DPs' status. The EA is required to implement safeguard measures and relevant safeguard plans, as provided in the legal agreements, and to submit periodic monitoring reports on their implementation performance. ADB requires the EA to:

- establish and maintain procedures to monitor the progress of implementation of safeguard plans
- verify compliance with safeguard measures and their progress toward intended outcomes



- document and disclose monitoring results and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions in the periodic monitoring reports
- follow up on these actions to ensure progress toward the desired outcomes
- retain qualified and experienced external expert to verify monitoring information for projects with significant impacts and risks,
- Submit periodic monitoring reports on safeguard measures as agreed with ADB.

17. Observation

35. It has been observed during site visit the following:

- The contractor has initiated work and payment of compensation for LA is done except some outstanding cases.
- Some outstanding DPs are verified after submission of compliance report. If they comply with the requirements the payment of compensation has to be made to them- this will be done at the earliest and a supplementary report will be submitted.
- The construction workers are using safety measures like helmet, gloves, jacket, belt, etc as recommended
- The local residents are well aware of the matter that compensation has to be paid to the APs before initiating the construction

36. Related to this, an additional LARP has been prepared based on the actual implementation of the LARP, to include APs actually affected by the OHL works.

18. Public Consultations

37. PMU and EA have paid great attention to public participation and held meeting to publicize the LAR policy and entitlements adopted for the Project, GRM and general information on the project and ADB as financial institution providing grants for developing Tajikistan Transmission Grid. Consultations have been conducted at different levels of project implementation involving APs, local communities, CBOs and local government at district and jamoat (sub-district) levels ([Appendix II](#)).

38. Monitoring team conducted rounds of consultations and meetings with individual APs and groups, jamoat representatives and other stakeholders in the process and after



implementation of LARP and the addendum to LARP. Purpose of these consultations and individual interviews were to gauge level of APs satisfaction and participation of all stakeholders in the different levels of LAR planning and implementation. The results of the initial calculation of the extent of land acquisition and the census of DFs are provided below.

i. Crops Affected by Construction of Towers

39. Crops grown at the tower's foundation area have been compensated by default regardless of whether or not the land user is able to collect the harvest before the impact. Before the contractor identifies the final places for the towers we can only provide data regarding average yields and their values.

ii. Crops Affected by Temporary Land Acquisition

40. Construction of each of 20 towers would require workplace of 18,000 sq mtr, including area under the foundations. In general, for the construction and foundations will need about 85,200 sq mtr. Likewise, during the conductor tensioning at the entrance to site will be used a strip of 22 km, between the 88 towers in cropland will be used as an access road (4.0 mtr wide access roads or 4000 sq mtr per km) and, therefore, temporarily will be used approximately 88,000 sq mtr or 8.8 ha in the cropping season. These figures for farmlands affected by crop loss due to temporary occupation during the construction and conductor tensioning, and do not include the losses of the access of machinery on construction sites.

41. DFs have been compensated by default for crop losses according to the market value at the time of land acquisition. It concerns to both kind of crops which is grown at the time of construction/stringing towers and also, that crop of DPs, which will not grow due to the impact. The actual crop on the affected land has been determined during DMS and compensation has been calculated accordingly. Dominating sources of cash for farmers are perennial, apricot, trees and vineyards.

42. Compensation for the losses has been paid only if the construction continues in the cropping season. If the implementation of work is carried out in winter period, the construction company will only reconstitute the land with its entire infrastructure or pay its value in cash. For the assessment of losses, it is important whether the farmer has already



planted or sowed, if so, compensation should be paid in full. The final TL alignment will ensure that no buildings and structures will be affected and there will be no relocation case incurred by the project.

iii. Significant Impact on the Productive Assets

43. According to information of Land Committee of Hukumat, the average area size of land per household (already recorded or to be registered and provided with a certificate) is approximately half or two hectares. Unlike the LARP initial version, it has been identified that the farmer may in fact lose up to 1% of its land, if the angle tower will be installed on its registered plot.

44. A brief summary of the major consultations with affected people is given below.

Consultation meetings participants and major stakeholders:

1. All APs additionally affected by the Project
2. Local Government LAR relevant departments representatives
3. Grievance Redress Committee's representatives in Panjakent and Ayni Districts
4. Safeguards team of the PMU Barqi Tojik
5. Other community members, APs representatives and local authorities

45. Agenda of the consultation meetings:

- a. Discussion and considerations of reasons and scale of additional impact of LAR on DPs;
- b. Analysis and discussion on the adopted entitlements and valuation methodologies for the LAR of the project;
- c. Disclosure of the valuation results of the assessment carried out by the agriculture department specialists from Panjakent and Ayni District, for each type of land and income from crops, loss of fruit trees and land use rights of the DPs followed by receiving comments and consent of DPs.
- d. Other issues and questions raised by the participants.

46. Consultation meetings started with general information about the project and explanation of the reasons for land acquirement following impact on some of the households' agriculture lands and orchards along the transmission line. The temporary impact on



additional required land during construction works was also discussed with DPs and mentioned that DPs will receive adequate compensation for the temporary impact as reflected in the entitlement matrix of this LARP.

47. Although majority of DPs were present during assessment, measurements and registration of affected land and crops, once again all type of losses that were registered, were assessed with each individual owner during the consultations. Further methods of identification of costs for each type of losses have been communicated to APs and samples cases were explained on way of lands, crops and trees valuation methods applied.

48. It was explained that in case of occurrence of any other extra damage and impact on land and crops created by machinery work that was not going to be compensated, APs can submit their grievance to the GRC committee representative at jamoat and seek compensation for the damages. In addition, it was explained that there may be temporary impact on land of some community members during the construction work. In this cases project has to ensure registration of such cases and compensation should be provided to the owner before acquiring the land.

Resettlement and Relocation Options for DHs Losing Agricultural Lands

49. Consultations have been carried out with some of the affected households. Compensation options have been discussed including cash compensation, land for land or a combination of approaches. The dialogue partners prefer cash compensation for withdrawal of the land use in accordance with its cultivation value. As the socioeconomic survey at jamoat level and of the interview partners themselves indicate, most DHs are viewed as “cash-poor”, thus cash compensation for crop loss is important. As in Khatlon Oblast, and also in Zerafshan, alternatives to cash compensation are precarious as even the Land Committees do not have land and water rights for future distribution to farmers.

Community Responses to the Project

50. Due to the fact that the old 110 kV line at Panjakent is old and damage occasionally occurs, there are some direct benefits to the DHs or communities along the transmission



route. This is known by the people and no protest at all against the acquisition of land for towers has been expressed during the meeting.

51. Relevant hukumat and jamoat officials have provided valuable assistance for conducting the line survey and the socioeconomic study and thus demonstrated their interest in improving the regional power supply situation.

Resettlement Database

52. The PMU office in Dushanbe has computerized all information concerning land acquisition, socioeconomic information of affected land and other assets structures, inventory of losses of individual DPs, compensation and entitlements, payments and relocation. The data have been processed and the database has formed the basis of information for implementation, monitoring and reporting purposes and facilitated efficient resettlement implementation.



Appendix I Additional List of Impacted Farmlands

District Ayni

| SNo | Jamoat | Tower No | Name of Farm | Name of Farm's Representative | Land to be Acquired | | Agricultural Activities/ Crop | Compensation (TJS) |
|-------|---------|----------|--------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | Temporarily (in m ²) | Permanently (in m ²) | | |
| 1 | Dar-Dar | 5 | | Nodirov Ruhangez | 900 | 81 | Apricot | 814 |
| 2 | | 11 | | Nodirov Romiz | 900 | 110.5 | Apricot | 8062 |
| 3 | | | | Mirov Abdukuvais | | | Apricot | 1047 |
| 4 | | | | Murodkulov Elmurod | | | Apricot | 2520 |
| 5 | | | «Jui Nav» | Rakibov Zubaidullo | | | Apricot | 564 |
| 6 | | | | Soatov Ubaidullo | 160 | | Grass | 128 |
| 7 | | | | Sharipova Mairam | 500 | | Grass | 400 |
| 8 | | | | Tursunova Orzugul | 300 | | Grass | 240 |
| 9 | | | | Arbobova Fotima | 280 | | Grass | 224 |
| 10 | | | | Safarova Mady | 200 | | Grass | 160 |
| 11 | | | | Amriddinov Shamsidin | 100 | | Grass | 80 |
| 12 | | | | Amonova Ashurmo | 100 | | Grass | 80 |
| 13 | | | | Niyozova Saodat | 60 | | Potato | 195 |
| 14 | | | | Izzatulloeva Sanam | 40 | | Potato | 256 |
| 15 | | 40 | | Erov Faizimurod | 900 | 81 | Grass | 1294 |
| 16 | | | «Madm» | Hamitov Abduharif | | | Apricot | 10584 |
| 17 | | | «Faizbor» | Koshtiev Sharif | | | Apricot | 630 |
| 18 | Urmetan | | | Muhidinov Kamol | | | Walnut | 392 |
| 19 | | | | Sheraliev Badal | 300 | | Grass | 240 |
| 20 | | | | Ashurov Hojiboy | 660 | | Grass | 528 |
| 21 | | | | Hujova Maisara | 480 | | Grass | 384 |
| 22 | | | | Sheraliev Rahmat | 500 | | Wheat | 262 |
| 23 | | | | Odilova Mavluda | 56 | | Wheat | 30 |
| 24 | | | | Abdulloeva Ozoda | 60 | | Wheat | 32 |
| 25 | | | | Bahromova Z. | 80 | | Wheat | 42 |
| 26 | | | | Hafizov A. | 68 | | Wheat | 36 |
| Total | | | | | 6644 | 272.5 | | 29224 |

District Panjakent

| SNo | Jamoat | Tower No | Name of Farm | Name of Farm's Representative | Land to be Acquired | | Agricultural Activities/ Crop | Compensation (TJS) |
|-----|------------|----------|--------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | Temporarily (in m ²) | Permanently (in m ²) | | |
| 1. | Voru | | Individual | Boev Nazir | | | Apricot, Willow | 1154 |
| 2. | Sujina | 175.179 | Kumsoy | Usupov Haet | 1840 | 220.5 | Wheat | 1117 |
| 3. | | 181 | Mushhona | Zamonboev Ymedjon | 560 | 110.25 | Wheat | 483 |
| 4. | | 182 | Kutarma | Bozorov Ilhom | 480 | 110.25 | Wheat | 466 |
| 5. | | 194 | Mushhona | Egamberdiev Shomansur | 750 | 121 | Apple | 4750 |
| 6. | H. Hasan | | | Muhamadruziev Usufjon | 470 | | Grass | 2420 |
| 7. | | | | Arslonov Sohijon | 160 | | Wheat | 336 |
| 8. | L. Sherali | | | Nozirov Ravshan | 900 | | Sunflower | 815 |
| 9. | Chinor | 234 | | Murodova Malohat | 789 | 110.25 | Potato | 4541 |
| 10. | | 235 | | Hasanova Rano | 819 | 81 | Potato | 3452 |
| 11. | | 236 | | Munavvarov Saifullo | 819 | 81 | Grass | 1571 |
| 12. | | 237 | | Isoeva Tojigul | 650 | 100 | Potato | 3902 |
| 13. | | 238 | | Mahramova Gulnora | 395 | 84 | Potato | 2159 |
| 14. | | 238 | | Umurzokov Shamsiddin | 855 | 26.25 | Corn | 1494 |
| 15. | | 239 | | Kodirova Mohinisso | 530 | 94.5 | Potato | 3343 |



| SNo | Jamoat | Tower No | Name of Farm | Name of Farm's Representative | Land to be Acquired | | Agricultural Activities/ Crop | Compensation (TJS) |
|-----|--------|----------|--------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | Temporarily (in m ²) | Permanently (in m ²) | | |
| 16. | | 239 | | Jainokov Hoshim | 260 | 15.75 | Potato | 1051 |
| 17. | | 240 | | Hidoyatov Hazar | 205 | 20.25 | Corn | 530 |
| 18. | | 240 | | Burhonova Musharraf | 410 | 40.5 | Carrot | 1728 |
| 19. | | 240 | | Hursandova Zulfiya | 205 | 20.25 | Potato | 1077 |
| 20. | | 241 | | Chakkonov Hasan | 1019 | 81 | Potato | 4456 |
| 21. | | 242 | | Tilyabov Eshmat | 1019 | 81 | Potato | 5127 |
| 22. | | 243 | | Nuralieva Feruza | 650 | 100 | Grass | 1167 |
| 23. | | 244 | | Ashurov Manuchehr | 790 | 110.25 | Grass | 1524 |
| 24. | | | | Ibragimov Sharof | 120 | | Grass | 84 |
| 25. | | | | Ibragimov Hurshed | 120 | | Grass | 84 |
| 26. | | | | Bozorov Murodillo | 160 | | Grass | 112 |
| 27. | | | | Ibragimov Sattor | 160 | | Grass | 112 |
| 28. | | | | Ummatov Turgun | 140 | | Grass | 98 |
| 29. | | | | Ummatov Saifidin | 120 | | Grass | 84 |
| 30. | | | | Ummatov Bektemur | 200 | | Grass | 140 |
| 31. | | | | Ahrorov Shavkat | 248 | | Grass | 284 |
| 32. | | | | Murodov Asror | 72 | | Onion | 460 |
| 33. | | | | Ahrorov Kamol | 44 | | Carrot | 282 |
| 34. | | | | Ahrorova Oysafar | 200 | | Potato | 749 |
| 35. | | | | Sheraliev Bahridin | 180 | | Potato | 539 |
| 36. | | | | Ibragimov Homid | 80 | | Potato | 239 |
| 37. | | | | Gafforov Kamol | 60 | | Vegetables | 384 |
| 38. | | | | Musurmonova Sohiba | 60 | | Onion | 384 |
| 39. | | | | Sheralieva Mohira | 60 | | Potato | 179 |
| 40. | | | | Hotamova Marhabo | 80 | | Potato | 239 |
| 41. | | | | Sheralieva Gulzoda | 80 | | Potato | 239 |
| 42. | | | | Sheraliev Kamol | 160 | | Grass | 112 |
| 43. | | | | Sheraliev Muhsidin | 320 | | Grass | 224 |
| 44. | | | | Toshmurodov Gairat | 440 | | Potato | 399 |
| 45. | | | | Toshtemirov Tohir | 80 | | Grass | 56 |
| 46. | | | | Alimkulova Robiya | 120 | | Corn | 186 |
| 47. | | | | Rustamov Husan | 40 | | Potato | 119 |
| 48. | | | | Jalilova Zulfiya | 40 | | Onion | 256 |
| 49. | | | | Tursunova Mukaddas | 40 | | Corn | 49 |
| 50. | | | | Isokova Bibifotima | 120 | | Potato | 359 |
| 51. | | | | Odirova Buvrobiya | 480 | | Grass | 336 |
| 52. | | | | Sheraliev Nusrat | 320 | | Tillage | 24 |
| 53. | | | | Sheraliev Fazlidin | 320 | | Tillage | 24 |
| 54. | | | | Goibov Zavkidin | 320 | | Grass | 224 |
| 55. | | | | Sariboeva Sabohat | 100 | | Onion | 640 |
| 56. | | | | Mahmirzoeva Boglonoy | 100 | | Grass | 70 |
| 57. | | | | Salimov Sunatillo | 100 | | Grass | 70 |
| 58. | | | | Kaumov Gofur | 40 | | Potato | 119 |
| 59. | | | | Otaboev Ganiboy | 80 | | Potato | 239 |
| 60. | | | | Gaforova Hafiza | 40 | | Potato | 119 |
| 61. | | | | Donierov Rahim | 40 | | Carrot | 256 |
| 62. | | | | Jalilova Asila | 40 | | Onion | 156 |
| 63. | | | | Esirgalova Barchinoy | 60 | | Potato | 179 |
| 64. | | | | Abdurahimov Bahtier | 60 | | Potato | 179 |
| 65. | | | | Karoev Rustam | 360 | | Grass | 252 |
| 66. | | | | Yahshiboev Ismat | 380 | | Grass | 266 |



| SNo | Jamoat | Tower No | Name of Farm | Name of Farm's Representative | Land to be Acquired | | Agricultural Activities/ Crop | Compensation (TJS) |
|-----|--------|----------|--------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | Temporarily (in m ²) | Permanently (in m ²) | | |
| 67 | | | | Aliboeva Dilafruz | 40 | | Potato | 119 |
| 68 | | | | Yahshiboev Abduhalil | 40 | | Potato | 119 |
| 69 | | | | Mirzoeva Sobira | 40 | | Potato | 119 |
| 70 | | | | Haidarova Adolat | 40 | | Potato | 119 |
| 71 | | | | Haidarova Salimova | 40 | | Potato | 119 |
| 72 | | | | Yahshiboev Uzok | 40 | | Onion | 256 |
| 73 | | | | Ruzikulova Gulsara | 40 | | Potato | 119 |
| 74 | | | | Bozorova Bibioysa | 40 | | Carrot | 256 |
| 75 | | | | Jalilov Yazdon | 380 | | Grass | 266 |
| 76 | | | | Jalilov Shukurullo | 40 | | Potato | 119 |
| 77 | | | | Kenjaeva Mastura | 40 | | Onion | 256 |
| 78 | | | | Muminova Gulsara | 40 | | Carrot | 256 |
| 79 | | | | Normahmadova Matluba | 80 | | Grass | 56 |
| 80 | | | | Alimkulov Rustam | 40 | | Grass | 28 |
| 81 | | | | Umurzokov Shavkat | 80 | | Corn | 99 |
| 82 | | | | Rahimov Samos | 320 | | Grass | 224 |
| 83 | | | | Kurbanov Jamshed | 220 | | Grass | 154 |
| 84 | | | | Azimov Arzikul | 60 | | Corn | 74 |
| 85 | | | | Muminova Sojida | 60 | | Grass | 42 |
| 86 | | | | Hamroev Olitboy | 40 | | Grass | 28 |
| 87 | | | | Kenjaev Murod | 40 | | Onion | 256 |
| 88 | | | | Karshiboev Narzullo | 80 | | Onion | 512 |
| 89 | | | | Haydarov Ikromkul | 180 | | Potato | 612 |
| 90 | | | | Jaynokov Halim | 120 | | Grass | 84 |
| 91 | | | | Rahimov Abdualim | 40 | | Grass | 28 |
| 92 | | | | Mamamtov Ahad | 100 | | Carrot | 640 |
| 93 | | | | Mamatov Rayhon | 80 | | Grass | 56 |
| 94 | | | | Norimov Hakberdi | 120 | | Grass | 84 |
| 95 | | | | Ismatov Isroil | 40 | | Grass | 28 |
| 96 | | | | Dustov Bahronbek | 40 | | Grass | 28 |
| 97 | | | | Camadov Islom | 60 | | Corn | 74 |
| 98 | | | | Muhiddinov Erkin | 40 | | Onion | 256 |
| 99 | | | | Ergashev Said | 40 | | Grass | 28 |
| 100 | | | | Hursandmurodov Ekub | 80 | | Potato | 239 |
| 101 | | | | Bozorov Ummat | 100 | | Grass | 70 |
| 102 | | | | Hushvaktov Dodho | 60 | | Wheat | 30 |
| 103 | | | | Dustov Bahronbek | 140 | | Grass | 98 |
| 104 | | | | Hujahmedov Shamsidin | 120 | | Potato | 359 |
| 105 | | | | Hujahmedov Usmon | 120 | | Potato | 359 |
| 106 | | | | Unusova Husnoro | 80 | | Potato | 239 |
| 107 | | | | Ravshanov Shavkat | 80 | | Potato | 239 |
| 108 | | | | Usarova Zulhumor | 120 | | Potato | 495 |
| 109 | | | | Rajabova Dilnoza | 240 | | Potato | 719 |
| 110 | | | | Burhonov Kurbon | 40 | | Onion | 256 |
| 111 | | | | Aliakbarov Ikrom | 160 | | Potato | 203 |
| 112 | | | | Shamsiev Bahridin | 80 | | Corn | 99 |
| 113 | | | | Isokova Gulnora | 40 | | Onion | 256 |
| 114 | | | | Ruziev Zarif | 40 | | Carrot | 256 |
| 115 | | | | Saidova Matluba | 40 | | Carrot | 61 |
| 116 | | | | Homidov Mahmasharif | 40 | | Carrot | 49 |
| 117 | | | | Ravshanova Farida | 40 | | Carrot | 49 |



| SNo | Jamoat | Tower No | Name of Farm | Name of Farm's Representative | Land to be Acquired | | Agricultural Activities/ Crop | Compensation (TJS) |
|-----|--------|----------|--------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | Temporarily (in m ²) | Permanently (in m ²) | | |
| 118 | | | | Hujahmedov Normahmad | 16 | | Grass | 11 |
| 119 | | | | Isrofilov Ilhom | 440 | | Grass | 308 |
| 120 | | | | Nazarov Bahtier | 160 | | Grass | 479 |
| 121 | | | | Homidov Rajab | 160 | | Grass | 112 |
| 122 | | | | Ahrorov Uralboy | 160 | | Grass | 112 |
| 123 | | | | Haidarov Ashur | 80 | | Grass | 56 |
| 124 | | | | Muhiddinova Marziya | 80 | | Potato | 239 |
| 125 | | | | Kuchova Matluba | 80 | | Potato | 239 |
| 126 | | | | Bahronov Hamro | 80 | | Potato | 239 |
| 127 | | | | Aliboev Maruf | 40 | | Corn | 49 |
| 128 | | | | Hakimov Salohidin | 120 | | Potato | 359 |
| 129 | | | | Shodieva Nargiza | 200 | | Potato | 599 |
| 130 | | | | Hasanova Buvhol | 400 | | Grass | 350 |
| 131 | | | | Dodhoeva Sairam | 100 | | Potato | 299 |
| 132 | | | | Jainokova Hojar | 100 | | Potato | 299 |
| 133 | | | | Usmonov Ahadkul | 60 | | Potato | 179 |
| 134 | | | | Esanov Gofur | 60 | | Potato | 179 |
| 135 | | | | Sherboeva Mavluda | 60 | | Potato | 179 |
| 136 | | | | Yahshiboeva Marhabo | 100 | | Potato | 299 |
| 137 | | | | Mahramova Gulnora | 140 | | Grass | 98 |
| 138 | | | | Azimov Hushvakt | 60 | | Sunflower | 51 |
| 139 | | | | Alimkulov Mahmud | 140 | | Grass | 98 |
| 140 | | | | Karshiboev Sadullo | 60 | | Potato | 179 |
| 141 | | | | Jainokova Oilar | 60 | | Potato | 179 |
| 142 | | | | Dodhoev Lutfillo | 100 | | Potato | 299 |
| 143 | | | | Sattorov Buriboy | 140 | | Potato | 419 |
| 144 | | | | Narimov Tursun | 200 | | Grass | 140 |
| 145 | | | | Norimov Hakberdi | 200 | | Grass | 140 |
| 146 | | | | Fahriev Mardon | 280 | | Wheat | 202 |
| 147 | | | | Fahriev Umar | 120 | | Corn | 148 |
| 148 | | | | Halimova Hurmatoy | 100 | | Potato | 299 |
| 149 | | | | Usarov Usmon | 60 | | Potato | 179 |
| 150 | | | | Hasanov Hamro | 60 | | Potato | 179 |
| 151 | | | | Muminov Mahmamin | 200 | | Grass | 140 |
| 152 | | | | Muminov Mahmausuf | 100 | | Grass | 70 |
| 153 | | | | Hursandov Asatullo | 100 | | Grass | 70 |
| 154 | | | | Musoev Salohidin | 100 | | Onion | 640 |
| 155 | | | | Sheralieva Zamira | 240 | | Grass | 168 |
| 156 | | | | Hushmurodov Kuzi | 320 | | Grass | 224 |
| 157 | | | | Isoev Narzikul | 320 | | Grass | 224 |
| 158 | | | | Salimov Habibullo | 80 | | Potato | 239 |
| 159 | | | | Holiknazarova Dilbar | 168 | | Potato | 503 |
| 160 | | | | Mirzoev Muzaili | 60 | | Potato | 179 |
| 161 | | | | Rahmatulloev Kuchmurod | 40 | | Grass | 28 |
| 162 | | | | Kenjaeva Nargiza | 100 | | Potato | 299 |
| 163 | | | | Mahmirzoeva Hursanoy | 40 | | Grass | 28 |
| 164 | | | | Irgashev Odil | 60 | | Potato | 179 |
| 165 | | | | Nazarov Komil | 60 | | Carrot | 384 |
| 166 | | | | Hudoinazarov Oblo | 40 | | Grass | 28 |



| SNo | Jamoat | Tower No | Name of Farm | Name of Farm's Representative | Land to be Acquired | | Agricultural Activities/ Crop | Compensation (TJS) |
|--------------|--------|----------|--------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | Temporarily (in m ²) | Permanently (in m ²) | | |
| 167 | | | | Norimova Muharram | 40 | | Onion | 256 |
| 168 | | | | Gafforova Munavvara | 120 | | Potato | 359 |
| 169 | | | | Hushvaktov Olim | 400 | | Grass | 280 |
| 170 | | | | Rahimov Ahmad | 120 | | Potato | 359 |
| 171 | | | | Gulova Mavjuda | 80 | | Carrot | 512 |
| 172 | | | | Ahrorov Tohir | 40 | | Potato | 119 |
| 173 | | | | Arslonova Gulchehra | 40 | | Potato | 119 |
| 174 | | | | Hudoerova Manzura | 40 | | Carrot | 256 |
| 175 | | | | Nazarov Hotamkul | 400 | | Grass | 280 |
| 176 | | | | Nazarov Azam | 120 | | Potato | 359 |
| 177 | | | | Jumarov Safar | 120 | | Corn, Willow | 460 |
| 178 | | | | Burhonov Hikmatullo | 120 | | Wheat | 61 |
| 179 | | | | Amonberdiev Sheramat | 600 | | Grass | 420 |
| Total | | | | | 33763 | 1 608 | | 82297 |



Appendix II Signed Documents of PMU

Act

March 2, 2017,

Penjikent city

We, the undersigned, Buriev M.N. - Project Manager in the SE "PMUES", Azizov M.A. - Representative of the Consulting Company "AF Mercados", Karimov S. Sh. - Head of the Monitoring Department/SE "PMUES", Ozhen Tyafu - Representative of the Contractor Company "TBEA" (PRC), Khalikov Nasir - Land surveyor of the Jamoat Dar-Dar, Erova Fayzi - Land surveyor of the Jamoat Urmetan, Narzullov A. - Land surveyor of Jamoat Sudzhina, Makhmadruziyev Yu. - Land surveyor of Jamoat Kh. Hasan and Abdunasrov M. - Land surveyor of Jamoat Voru, have drawn up this Act on the following:

This act was drawn up on the basis of the Letter from the Consulting Company "AF Mercados" №MC/PMU/2017/Lot2/02/0011 dated from February 13, 2017, regarding the caused damage to the agricultural crops of farms in Ayni district and in Penjikent city during the construction of OHL 220kV.

The Working group in the aforementioned staff, carried out the inspection and found out that during the construction of the Ayni-Rudaki OHL 220kV, the Contractor actually has damaged insignificantly some of the private farms of the agricultural infrastructure (fruit and artisanal trees) in Ayni district and in Penjikent city. After the inspection by the Working group, the actual amount of the caused damage to the listed farms of the agricultural infrastructure was determined (the list is attached).

In accordance with the terms of the Contract, the caused damage to the agricultural infrastructure must be compensated by the side of the Employer.

Buriev M.N.

Karimov S.Sh.

Azizov M.A.

Ozhen Tyafu

Khalikov N.

Erova F.

Narzullov A.

Makhmadruziyev Yu.

Abdunasrov M.



List
Of affected person during the construction of OHL 220kV at Ayni-Rudaki

| Item | Jamoat | No. tower (nponet) | Name of household | Name of householder | Actual damage |
|-------------|----------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Auni region | | | | | |
| 1 | Dar-dar | 5 | | Rukhangez Nodirov | 3 poplar 2- apricot |
| | | 11 | | Romiz Nodirov | 62- apricot |
| | | 9-13 | | Abdukuvais Mirov | 3- mulberry, 5- apricot , grid-15m |
| | | 26-27 | | Elmurod Murodkulov | 20- apricot |
| | | | «Jui nav» | Zubaidullo Rakibov | 3- apricot , 2- poplar |
| 2 | Urmetan | 35-38 | «Madm» | Abduharif Hamitov | 84- apricot |
| | | 74-75 | «Faizbor» | Sharif Koshtief | 5- apricot |
| | | 73 | | Maisara Hudjova | road-120m, lucerne |
| | | | | Rahmat Sheraliev | 0,09ra corn |
| | | | | Mavluda Odilova | 14m x 4 corn |
| | | | | Ozoda Abdulloeva | 15m x 4 corn |
| | | | | Z. Bahromova | 20m x4 corn |
| | | | | A Hafizov | 17 x 4 corn |
| | | Penjikent c. | | | |
| 3 | Sudjina | 175,179 | Kumsoi | Haet Usupov | 120m x 4 road, corn 200m x 4 for conductor strain 10,5x10,5/10,5x10,5 corn |
| | | 181 | Mushhona | Umidjon Zamonboev | 40m x4 road, corn 100mx4 for conductor strain 10,5x10,5 corn |
| | | 182 | Kutarma | Ilhom Bozorov | 20m x4 road, corn 100mx4 for conductor strain 10,5x10,5 corn |
| | | 194 | Mushhona | Agamberdiev Shomansur | 45-apple |
| 4 | H. Hasan | 219-220 | | Arslonov Sohijjon | 400mx4 corn |
| | | 204, 205, 206 | | Usufjon Muhamadruziev | 0,12ha - grass, 0,35ha- grass |
| | | 5 | Voru | 107 | individual |



Appendix III Grievance Registration Form

To: Representative of
Grievance Review Committee (GRC)
in _____ District

From: Mr/Mrs. _____
Affected household by land acquisition and
resettlement activities in _____ Village,
_____ Jamoat, _____ District.

Letter of Complaint

Sincerely

Head of household: _____
(Full name)

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Complete the second part of the complaint letter and hand it over to the person complaining
(cutting line)

This letter of complaint was received by _____,

(Full name) (Position)

Representative of GRC in _____ District, Line Section No__

Signature: _____

Date: ____/____/201__

For records and further action taken by Grievance Redress Committee, keep this part of
your complaint letter and bring it every time you are called for review/resolution of your
complaint by the Grievance Redress Committee.



Letter of complaint of Mr/Mrs _____, who have been affected by land acquisition and resettlement activities, living in _____ Village at Line Section No__ was reviewed by the GRC members, local hukumat and jamoat and other representatives of the displaced persons.

Summary of the affected person's issue:

Resolution of the issue:

Representative of the GRC in _____ District, Line Section # _____,

(Full name) Signature: _____
(Position) Date: ____/____/201__

Displaced person Mr/Mrs _____ (head of household) **agreed** / **disagreed** (please circle what appropriate) with the resolution of GRC.

(Signature)

(Date)

In case of disagreement with the GRC resolution the affected person should lodge his/her complaint to Project Implementation Unit under MOTC for further review and recommendation.

Representative of the GRC in _____ District, Line Section # _____,

(Full name) Signature: _____
(Position) Date: ____/____/201__

Displaced person Mr/Mrs _____ (head of household) **agreed** / **disagreed** (please circle what appropriate) with the resolution of GRC.

(Signature)

(Date)



Appendix IV Summary of Community Consultations

Various methods used for public consultation and consultations with concerned stakeholders during the preparation of Draft LARP are described in the following table:

Methods Employed for Consultations

| Stakeholders | Purpose | Method |
|--|--|---|
| Local Community in Ayni and Panjakent district | To assess overall social perception about the importance of Line Project and local people's perceived need for improvement | Consultation and discussion with local people at different Project locations during reconnaissance walk over survey, cadastral survey, social survey and census survey. |
| District administration (Chairmen of both districts and First Deputy Chairmen) in Ayni and Panjakent and district level line agencies (Land Committee, District Architect, District Committee on Women and Family Affairs) | To assess the existing operational status of Line, to verify the land likely to be acquired based on preliminary design drawings, to carry out cadastral survey, to collect data on land, and to collect information on alternative livelihood programs and scope. | Individual meetings with the officials of respective offices. |
| Project affected people based on the preliminary design drawing | To prepare inventory of the affected assets and get measurement and conduct interview with the affected families about the affected assets and on the household matters | Individual interview of the affected households by means of a structured questionnaire |
| Customs Department and Border Management Department of Panjakent city | To conduct due diligence and identify possible LAR impact on relevant customs/border points area | Group discussion and individual meetings |
| Operational; businesses located along the Line in Dardar village of Ayni district | To assess daily transactions of the businesses that might be temporarily affected/closed during construction activities in the village. To find out their attitude and ideas regarding the project | Affected businesses were surveyed through structured questionnaire as well as by recording their daily transactions to find out net income per business. The survey was combined by series of informal meetings with the local community to get their views on the project. |
| Affected people from both districts, representatives of local government | To inform community about Project and compensation entitlements | Community consultations |
| | To discuss proposed loss of land use right | |
| | To get affected persons agreement on entitlement matrix | |
| | To inform affected persons about grievance redress procedure during the resettlement and the construction period. | |